

RAILROAD CONVENTION-ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Court House THIS EVENING at early candle light, to appoint delegates to attend the Railroad convention to be held at Muncietown on the 20th inst. A general attendance is requested.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Saturday, August 14, 1847.

National Convention.—We notice some of the democratic papers are agitating the question of a national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. We do not think it necessary to argue the question of the propriety or expediency of holding such a convention;—That question we consider settled, and look on the convention as a matter of course, and as the only way in which democratic candidates should be nominated.

Our principles have now been fairly and satisfactorily tested; the sub-treasury and the revenue tariff are in full operation, and instead of the ruin these measures were to have produced, the country is prosperous and happy. A protective tariff and a National Bank may now be ranked among the absurdities of the past—as mere obsolete ideas. The democratic course of policy having been found so beneficial to the country, there cannot be any reason to doubt that the people will continue their support to that party, and elect the nominee of their convention, if not unanimously, at least with such an overwhelming majority as will show that they duly and fully appreciate the blessings which have flowed from Mr. Polk's wise and patriotic administration.

It may be deemed too early yet to take grounds in favor of any particular candidates. We have many good and faithful men in our ranks who would do honor to the high station of President of this republic, any of whom may be the choice of the convention will meet with our hearty and active support. We should however prefer that the next candidate be from one of the free states; this will we hope be readily conceded by the democracy of the South, as it is in fairness belongs to us. Mr. Polk is a citizen of a slave state and so was Mr. Tyler his predecessor. We therefore claim that the next President be from a free state—and that granted, we do not care much who the man may be, as we have every confidence that the convention will select none but a suitable, honest, and capable man, and one deserving the support of the democratic party.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Dr. Kiser of this city, has in his possession a pig with two faces, four ears, and eight legs; or rather, it may be described as two pigs, placed back to back, and having the head and shoulders grown together. Below the shoulders, the bodies and hind quarters are entirely separate and perfect. It was part of a litter of five, and was dead when discovered. It is preserved in spirits, and may be seen by the curious at the office of Dr. Sturgis.

RECRUITS.—Twenty-seven recruits left here last evening for Covington barracks. They were enlisted by Lieut. Armstrong for the 2d Dragoons, and are a fine, likely-looking body of young men. Lieut. A. will remain here three weeks longer. A favorable opportunity is offered to any young men who wish to serve their country, or, in the slang of the day "to see the elephant." Besides abundant rations, clothing, and good pay, every soldier will be entitled, on his discharge, to a quarter section of land, or a government scrip for \$500.

Fort Wayne, Muncietown, and Indianapolis Railroad.—A meeting was held at the court house in this city on Wednesday evening last to take into consideration the expediency of appointing delegates to attend the railroad convention to be held at Muncietown on the 20th inst. There being but a small attendance, the meeting adjourned until this evening, when we hope all who feel any interest in the prosperity of the place will attend. We must confess we were somewhat surprised at the indifference manifested by our citizens towards this important subject; not one mercantile or business man attended the meeting. We hope a different feeling will be manifested this evening, for we believe the proposed work if accomplished, would do much towards building up our town and increasing its business.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Arrival of the *Hibernia*.—The *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. Her news is not of much interest. There has been a slight decline in wheat and flour, the last quotations being—Flour 3s. 4s. 35s.; wheat, red, 9s. 4d. a 9s. 8d.; white, 9s. 10d. a 10s. 2d. Corn 40s. a 43s.

Our Representative in Congress.—The editor of the Vincennes Sun was Secretary of the Senate last session, and had consequently an excellent opportunity of judging of the qualifications of the members. We extract below a paragraph from an article in a late number sketching the character of the candidates in the several districts. Those personally acquainted with Mr. Rockhill will be at once acknowledge the faithfulness of the portrait, and to those who are not, it will be a source of gratification to see how highly their Representative is spoken of by those who have had the best opportunities of knowing him.

From the Vincennes Sun.
"In the 10th District, WM. ROCKHILL is the candidate of the democracy, and G. W. Ewing of the 'Union-Skin Bill' memory his opponent. Mr. Rockhill has been a Senator in the Indiana Legislature for many years, during which time, he has distinguished himself as an honest partizan and a faithful legislator. We speak advisedly when we say, that no Senator in the legislature of Indiana had more popularity among his brother Senators than Mr. Rockhill—he could carry almost every measure through the Senate that he advocated. Such was his integrity and candor, that his word was enough to ensure the passage of any bill that he introduced. The people of the 10th District would do well to elect Mr. R. to Congress. Should he be elected, his constituents will have a consolation in the fact, that they have elected a sound democrat and an honest man."

THE ELECTION.—We have elected 7 members to Congress in this state, and the whigs 3, being a whig gain of one. R. D. Owen is defeated in the first district by Embree, whig whose majority is rising 400. This is most unaccountable; we had always looked on Owen's re-election as certain, as he is one of the most able men in the state, and his district is strongly democratic. In the 2d district T. J. Henley, dem., is re-elected by 42 majority; In the 3d J. L. Robinson, dem. by upwards of 500; In the 4th C. B. Smith, whig, by 1384; in the 5th W. W. Wick, dem., is re-elected by 252; in the 6th Dr. Dobson, dem., is elected; in the 7th, R. W. Thompson, whig, beats Wright, dem. 194; in the 8th J. Pettit, dem., re-elected by about 300; in the 9th C. Cathcart, re-elected by 509; and in the 10th W. Rockhill, dem. beats Ewing, whig, 186.

For the Senate, the democrats have elected 8 and the whigs 10; members holding over—democrats 18, whigs 14; democratic majority 2.

We have not got full returns for Representatives. The State Journal claims a whig majority of four to six.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Below we give the complete returns from this district. They are all official, except Steuben and Jay:

	Rockhill.	Ewing.
Allen,	868	878
Adams,	309	251
Blackford,	263	68
Delaware,	639	862
Grant,	491	414
Huntington,	390	375
Noble,	536	430
Randolph,	722	801
Wells,	82 maj.	
Whitley,	9	
De Kalb,	63	
Steuben,	75	
Jay,		27 m.
La Grange,		93
Total,	4445	4259

Rockhill's majority, 186.

SENATORS ELECTED.
Allen, Adams & Wells, F. P. Randall, dem. La Grange & Elkhart, D. Martin, dem. Miami & Wabash, ——— Cassatt, whig. Huntington, Whitley, & E. Murray, whig.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Allen, P. Kiser, dem. C. Parker, whig. Adams & Wells, D. McDonald, dem. Huntington & Whitley, H. S. Whitlatch, whig. De Kalb & Steuben, J. P. Widney, dem. Delaware, S. Orr, whig. Noble and Lagrange, Dr. Nimmons whig. Grant, A. J. Harlan, dem. Blackford and Jay, ——— Holliday, whig.

NOBLE COUNTY.
We owe an apology to Noble county, for placing it in the whig column last week. We relied on whig authority for its vote, and of course were misinformed. We thought it strange Noble should have given a whig majority, and could not but suspect there had been something wrong. The official returns below show that this county is still erect. Rockhill's majority is only 3 less than Whitcomb's last year. In one township, Orange, (Herrman's township,) Rockhill's majority is 34, being two more than Whitcomb's.

NOBLE C. H. IA., August 6, 1847.

Dear Sir:—
I send you the returns of the election in this county. We have done badly—1 feel badly beaten:—
For Congress
Rockhill received 536
Ewing, 490
Rockhill's majority 46.
For Representative
Sheldon, (dem.) 524
Nimmons, (whig) 488
Sheldon's majority 36.
For Treasurer
John McLean, (whig) 538
James L. Worden, (dem.) 483
McLean's majority 55.
For School Commissioner
Hiram Idolings, (whig) 534
Elijah M. Wright, (dem.) 483
Idolings' majority 51.
For County Commissioner
Elihu Wadsworth, (dem.) 521
A. H. Whitford, (whig) 501
Wadsworth's majority 20.
Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM F. ENGEL.
THOMAS TIGAR, Esq.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.
For Congress
Rockhill, 390
Ewing, 375
Rockhill's majority 15.
Senator
Ripley, dem., 397
Murray, w., 376
Murray's majority 13.
Representative
Pratt, dem., 390
Snylhart, w., 373
Pratt's majority 17.
Clerk & Recorder
Wiley, dem., 629
Favorite, w., 132
Wiley's majority 497.
Treasurer
Loughridge, dem., 406
Purviance, w., 261
Loughridge's majority 165.

ADAMS COUNTY.
For Congress
Rockhill, 309
Ewing, 251
Rockhill's majority 58.
Senator
Randall, dem., 315
Angel, w., 244
Randall's majority 71.
Representative
McDonald, dem., 234
Bugh, w., 226
Bugh's majority 92.
County Treasurer
Crawford, dem., 250
Crabs, w., 246
Crabs majority 6.
County Commissioner
Keiser, dem., 278
Wheeler, dem., 280
Wheeler's majority 2.

DE KALB.
We have not received the full official vote of De Kalb. Rockhill's majority is 63; J. P. Widney's (dem.) for Representative is 25; W. Parks, (whig) is elected treasurer by a large majority, and the whigs have also elected the Commissioner and Assessor.

WELLS COUNTY.
Congress—Rockhill, 82 maj. Senator—Angel, w., 19 Rep.—McDonald, dem., 149 Treas.—Courtney, w., 40 Sheriff—Coverts, w., 169 Pros. Atty.—Upon, dem., 23
We have been much disappointed in Wells. With a clear democratic majority of 140 votes they have allowed themselves to be beaten in most of the county officers, and only gave Rockhill about two-thirds what under other circumstances they might have done. It is to be hoped that hereafter they will hold conventions, and not allow the thirst for office on the part of individuals to endanger our ascendancy in the county.

STEBEN.
We have not yet got the official returns from Steuben. Rockhill's majority is between 70 and 100. Widney has a majority of about 40, and is elected Representative from De Kalb and Steuben. The whole democratic county ticket is elected by an average majority of about 70. This is better than we had looked for. Democracy is "progressive" in Steuben.

LA GRANGE COUNTY.
La Grange has done worse than any county in the district, and we fear there must have been something wrong there. Ewing, whig, has 93 majority for Congress; Harris, whig, 127 for Senate; Nimmons, w., 50 for Representative; and the Assessor, Commissioner, and Prosecuting Attorney are whigs. The Democrats elected J. Briscoe Sheriff, by 243 majority; S. A. Bartlett Treasurer by 198, and A. Eminger Coroner, by about 300. The defection we understand, was principally in one or two townships, which usually give heavy democratic majorities, but this year gave majorities for the whigs for Congress, Senate, and Representative. We had expected La Grange county was redeemed from whiggery, and would have taken an honorable place in the democratic ranks this year. However, we hope to see it there next year.

MEXICO.—There is no news to be relied on from Mexico, and the accounts are so contradictory that they are worth publishing. The reported appointment of commissioners by the Mexicans to treat for peace, is not confirmed.

Wilner & Smith's European Times.—Enlargement.—The proprietors of this popular and valuable paper announce their intention of enlarging it to double its present size, and are determined to make it the first commercial journal in Europe. It is published in Liverpool, on the 4th and 19th of every month, and contains the European news up to the hour of the departure of the steamship for this country. Terms, \$5 per annum. Hotchkiss & Co., State Street, and Jordan & Wiley, 25 State Street, Boston; Wilner & Rogers, Wall Street, and Burgess & Stringer, Broadway, New York, Agents.

Ohio Statesman.—Daily.—The Telegraph is now about completed to Columbus, and the editor of the Statesman announces his intention of commencing a DAILY PAPER, as soon as the telegraph gets in operation. As we have now got a daily mail, via canal, subscribers to the daily Statesman would have the full benefit of the telegraph, and receive news at least three days sooner than they can by the eastern papers. The Statesman is well known as one of the ablest democratic papers in the west, and S. Medary, its talented editor, has few sayers as a political writer in the Union. Those who wish to subscribe can leave their names and the amount of subscription at our office. Terms—Daily \$7.00 per annum; tri-weekly, \$4.00; weekly, \$2.00.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT MONTEREY.—GEN. TAYLOR & THE PRESIDENCY.

The Americans at Monterey, had a spirited celebration of the glorious fourth. A procession was formed in the city, and marched to Gen. Taylor's camp, where a neat and appropriate address was delivered by Gen. Cushing. The party then proceeded to Arista's garden, where a sumptuous repast was prepared, to which the guests did ample justice. Besides the regular toasts, a number of volunteers were given, one of which was—
"General Taylor: We hail him as the next President, may his civil be as brilliant as his military career. [This sentiment was drunk with three times three.]
"Gen. Taylor rose to respond to this sentiment, and said:—
"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation which has just been alluded to; but if my fellow countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly do not desire the best to discharge the duties of that honorable position faithfully. But if any other candidate is preferred and offered, who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift."

The Washington steamer arrived at New York on the 30th ult., in fifteen days from Southampton. She left Southampton on the 10th, but the coal used melting her furnace bars, she put back to replace them and change her coal, and sailed again on the 15th. Fifteen days is rather a long trip—three days longer than the *Hibernia* which sailed a few days after her. It must be confessed that, so far, the Washington has not answered the high expectations entertained by her friends. The New York correspondent of the Union thus speaks of her:—
"The Washington's excellent qualities as a sea-boat have been most satisfactorily proved by her last trip; than which, with heavy head-winds and swells nearly all through, she could scarcely have had a severer test. The card signed by all the passengers, and published in the papers yesterday, says:—
"As a sea-boat, the Washington can scarcely be too highly praised. She pitches very easily, and has not rolled during the voyage; even with a heavy cross sea, it was not necessary to secure articles in the state-rooms or on the tables. Passengers who have crossed the Atlantic in steamers and packet ships during many years, declare that they never were so steady and easy a ship."

This is very well; but it is to be wished that she had made a better trip. Her owners and builders, however, are still confident that they can make such alterations in her machinery, as will fair management and proper fuel, will enable her yet to show to the world the shortest trip ever made across the Atlantic.

LATELY FROM TEXAS—THE INDIAN TROOPS.
The following is from the N. O. Picayune of the 22d of July:—
The steamship Yacht, Captain Crane, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, having on board the 11th Indiana Regiment. The arrival of the 11th Indiana, by this arrival relates to the explosion of one of the boilers of the U. S. Steamer Ann Chase, Capt. Harrison. The Ann Chase left this port on the 9th instant, with two companies of the 4th Indiana Regiment on board, under Col. Gorman, bound for the Brazos. As the facts are told in the Civilian, on firing up on the morning of the 12th instant, between the Calcasieu and the mouth of the Sabine, where the Ann Chase had been some hours at anchor, one of her boilers burst, and one was killed immediately by the explosion, but private Fairman V. Carmichael, of company A, and Jas. Dolon, of Pittsburgh, died during the day. Thos. Kneeland, John Brannon, of Cincinnati, and Aaron Lawson were scalded, but will recover.

After the accident, Col. Gorman, Capt. Wallace, and about forty soldiers were landed in Louisiana, intending to proceed to Galveston by some other means of conveyance, as the officers doubted the ability of the boat to proceed. The Captain, however, succeeded in repairing the damages so far as to reach Galveston on the 14th.

Col. Gorman had deemed it advisable to land all the troops, and with Capt. Harrison and a few of the men went ashore, in order to despatch a messenger to Capt. Payn, quartermaster at Galveston. Capt. H. returned to the steamer, and was desired by the Col. to send ashore the remainder of the troops that night, which was not effected on account of the timidity of some of the men (a heavy sea being running) and the mutinous conduct of the crew. The next morning he succeeded in landing about thirty-five, but the boat and crew were not returned, and the sea subsiding, Capt. Harrison deemed it proper to run for a port, and not being able to effect a landing at the Sabine, he proceeded to Galveston, where he arrived without further accident, beating the express.

A messenger reached Galveston on the 15th, announcing the arrival at the Sabine of the troops who went ashore. The schooner Star was at once despatched thither with provisions for their relief, and to take the men on to Galveston.

Col. Gorman, Capt. Wallace, and Mr. Jackson, suffer, reached Galveston by land, having not yet received the boat and the journey in twenty-four hours. The march from where the men landed in Louisiana was a very hard one, provisions being very scarce and the distance being twenty-three miles in the hot sun, having been marched in one instance without water. The troops arrived at the Sabine much fatigued, but all well. One man only, Solomon Harpold, a private in company A, was left sick on the route; he was provided with quarters in a family, but left in a good deal of distress.

On the same day that the Ann Chase arrived, Capt. Payn, in a dispatch, expressed to Col. Gorman, to advise him of the means taken by Capt. P. to relieve and take on the troops. The messenger met Col. G. about half way to the Sabine. The troops would remain there until the Star arrived.

The schooners Star and Lavinia were chartered at Galveston to carry the troops on to the Brazos, as some time would be required to repair the boilers of the Ann Chase.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—We have seen a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 16th July, addressed to this city. It states that General Porro would have Vera Cruz on that evening. A foreign merchant had informed the writer that an express had just arrived, but had lost every letter on the way, with the exception of a small one from Puebla, dated the 7th inst., which states that Gen. Scott has now 11,000 men with him; that Tormel is at San Martin; and that Gen. Scott is for pushing on to the city, but Mr. Trist is disposed to wait until he has seen the commissioners. About 300 troops of Louisiana have come into the city, to remain; which makes about 500 efficient men, but we daily hope (says the writer) to receive more. The city is not near as sickly as it was, and it is thought we shall have but little more this season. The collector has paid over for the train between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in cash, and eight drafts on Puebla from his department.

Poisoning Americans in Mexico.—We mentioned some time since the rumor, not our own, that the Mexicans at Jalapa and elsewhere in Mexico, were poisoning the milk and other products, and selling them to the Americans. That infamous course was attempted to kill our soldiers, there is the best evidence. We have taken some pains to gain the history of the matter, and we find it to be as follows:—
In Mexico there grows a small bean called *Pisonillo* (pronounced pisonello), which when infused in milk and drank, produces a chronic disease, the milk soon carries off its victims, and the white innocents of the road cause. This bean, it is said, was used in Havana, many years ago, with considerable success in destroying the English. The Mexicans use an herb called the *huaco* (pronounced wa-co) to relieve them of the poisonous effects of the pisonillo and the bite of poisonous reptiles, by chewing the weed and swallowing the extract. The extract is also used to put in the place of a bite of a poisonous reptile, and always with success. A Mexican never travels, if it can be avoided, without a small package of the huaco weed, to be provided for against accidents.—A. O. National.

MARRIAGE BY STEAM.—The village of California (we suppose a lumber of blacksmith shops and stores constitute it a village) the county seat of the new county of Montauque, was the scene of a marriage, a few days since, the only one for the locomotive speed of the township that preceded it. The bridegroom, a citizen of Benton county, on arriving in California, stepped into a store and politely informed the measurer of tape who stood quietly behind the counter, yard stick in hand, in expectation of the entrance of a customer, that he was in want of a wife, and that if he knew of any woman who was in a similar situation in regard to a husband he was "her man."

The gentleman to whom he addressed himself replied that there was at his house a lady who had remained "in maiden meditation, fancy free" for some years past, but that he did not doubt a gentleman of the Bentonian's appearance and pleasing manners could carry the citadel of her heart by storm. An introduction was then solicited, the store door was closed, and presto! the modest Celestina stands in the presence of the tall Californian. He said nothing of Love, he said nothing of duty, but like a plain blunt man he plunged in *medias res* by the enquiry whether she wanted to marry! She told him she didn't "want to do anything else." He then asked her if she would marry a man about his size—she told him she would do nothing shorter. He answered according to his wishes, he sought and justice ran at hand, and in fifteen minutes after his entrance into the village a bachelor and a perfect stranger, he was the wedded lord of one of California's fairest daughters. When we last saw the wedded couple, they were mounted upon a pony, wending their way to the husband's beautiful home on the banks of the Osage.—*Ful. Telegraph*

DISEASE AMONG THE CATTLE.—The cows and horses of the neighborhood of Pennsylvania, Pa., country, New Jersey, have been attacked with something like the cholera. We notice an enumeration of some 100 cows, as well as several horses, having died in one week.

President Polk's views on Harbor Improvements.—The federal press of the country has labored hard to convince the people that the President was opposed to the system of granting appropriations for improving the commerce of the country. The delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the speeches made on that occasion, all go to show that the President of the United States is unfavorable to those interests simply because he did not see fit to give his signature to the bill appropriating monies for those objects, at the last session of Congress. "Why were not the President's reasons for not signing the bill read before the Convention?" He should be heard before he is condemned. Had they brought forward the views, they would have found that the President was not opposed to appropriating the public monies for the improvement of Lake commerce, building of harbors, light houses, &c. But one fact they would have learnt, that the President was opposed to the principle of taking money from the public treasury for the purpose of promoting the private interests of individuals.

This was the case with the vetoed bill. An alarming system of log-rolling had been adopted and practised by certain members of Congress, by the adoption of which, their private speculations would bring the immense fortunes. The President knowing this, wisely withheld his sanction from the bill. It should not, however, be inferred from this, that he is opposed, as the federalists say, to the improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors, at the expense of the general government. We take it upon ourselves to say, he is not, and refer those who think differently to the veto itself. Let a bill be drawn up appropriating monies for any object, say for Buffalo, Erie, Canal, Fairport, Sandusky, Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., &c., and it would unquestionably receive the sanction of the President. But, the draining of lands belonging to members of Congress, for their own private benefit, he will never sanction nor should he.—*Cleveland Times*.

MR. CALHOUN.—The following letter from Mr. Calhoun, in reply to a resolution of thanks of the Putnam county, in Georgia, may be interesting to some of our readers, who, if there be any such, may have been doubtful as to the course Mr. Calhoun intended hereafter to pursue. We have placed a portion of the last paragraph in *italics*, as embodying certain propositions which we consider as true in their application to the free as to the slave States:—
FORT HILL, 27th June, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your note of the 17th inst., covering the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the whig party of Putnam county, approving the resolutions introduced by me in the Senate of the U. S. during the last session, in opposition to the Wilnot Provision, and tendering the thanks of the meeting for the stand I took in behalf of our rights. I am happy that any resolutions and stand have met with the approbation of your meeting; not so much on my account, as acceptable as is the approbation of my fellow citizens to me, but for a reason far more important. Coming from a quarter of the State so respectable and influential, I hail it as an omen that the whigs of Georgia are prepared to do their duty in reference to the vital question involved in the resolutions I introduced.

I hope it is the precursor of the union of all parties with us to repel an outrageous and unprovoked assault on one of the most sacred and safe duties of the Union. We have the constitution clearly with us. My resolutions have been assailed and denounced, but the truth of the principles they assert remains uncontroverted and incontestable. In defending them we not only defend ourselves, but the constitution; and in defending it, the Union itself, of which it is the basis.

We must not be deceived.—The time has come when the question must be met. It cannot longer be avoided, nor, if it could, is it desirable. The power of the people is now in the hands of the slave-holding and the non-slaveholding States. With union among ourselves we have nothing to fear, but without it everything. The question is far above the party questions of the day. He who is not for us is against us. For your kind expression of feeling towards me, in communicating the resolution, accept my sincere acknowledgments.

With great respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.
SAMUEL A. WALES, Esq.

Mr. Editor.—
Cleanliness is the surest guarantee against disease, and pure atmosphere is as necessary for those animals which live in air, as is pure water for those who live in that element. Small is produced by very small particles of decomposing matter coming in contact, as we breathe, with the olfactory nerves; and this decomposition is continually, though imperceptibly, going on around us. Now for myself, I am quite willing to swallow my share of such substances, and take my chalice for life or death; but with this distinct protest, that where they could be removed, and it is not in my power to do it, the responsibility rests on those in whom this power is confided. In the country there is no immediate remedy for those stagnant pools of wild manure, with which champagne countries always abound. Lime and agriculture will alone remove them. But here, in a large and thriving city, which might be as healthy and pleasant as any this side the mountains, that there should exist such masses of rottenness in the streets, alleys, and lots, and more especially about the stables and those little temples, situate for the most part on the alleys, nine-tenths of which have no sinks, all greeting us as a morning salutation as we take an early walk for health and exercise, is quite intolerable. Strangers visiting our town are seen holding their noses as they pass them, and leave the place as speedily as possible. Oh! ye great powers who have charge of such things, do we beseech you, pay some regard to the convenience, HEALTH AND LIVES of your fellow men.

A CITIZEN.
From the Kenton Republican.
I. L. ST. JOHN'S ARTS BILIOUS PILLS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that these very valuable pills have found their way into our midst. We are somewhat acquainted with their virtues, and hesitate not in recommending them to the public.

COMMERCIAL.
OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, August 14, 1847.
There is not much doing in the market. Some parcels of new wheat have sold at 60 a bushel, which is probably near the price at which it will rule, unless news of unfavorable crops abroad should raise prices—which from present appearances is not very probable. The new wheat is of fine quality, unusually plump and heavy, and the crop not much below an average. The oat crop is the heaviest ever known, and the price will not probably exceed 15c. per bushel; at present they sell for 15c. Flour continues scarce, and sells here far above its real value. A few loads sold probably fetch \$4 per barrel. Corn, 30; rye, 33; barley, 40; potatoes, 25; onions, 50; butter, 84;10; eggs, 68; cheese, 68; bacon, 68; lard, 7c.

Readers! we do not wish to inflict upon you too constant notices of what is to be found in our advertising columns. We are, however, anxious to put up an article into notice. We are not now putting "Vaughn's Lithontripe" for injurious to the medicine we must pay it stands so high that our *pu* would never get it. It is a great article. A man of my acquaintance has been under medical care for a long time, confined to his bed with gravel—it is now able to attend to his business. Such has been its effect in all kinds of complaints—it will have a great sale, &c., &c.

Yours, F. L. ALLEN.
Reader! get a pamphlet and read about it. The Agent has them to give away. Look into our columns for Vaughn's Lithontripe—"The Great American Remedy."

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.—Dr. Osgood's INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—The following extract is from the farmers' and emigrants' Hand Book, a valuable work of about 500 pages, recently published by Messrs. Appleton and Co., New York. In chapter 3, page 235, the author speaking of Fever and Ague, remarks:—
"There is a most valuable medicine sold in most of the Western cities, which we can conscientiously recommend for Fever and Ague, and other bilious diseases; it is the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, which is prepared by Dr. Osgood of New York, who has made the bilious disorders of the West his special study. We are no friend to those medicines usually called patent, but we have had ample opportunities of knowing the invaluable effects of the Cholagogue in bilious cases."

The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the Cholagogue, arises from its prompt and healthy action upon the blood, cleansing it from bile and restoring it to purity. Thus striking at the root—its tendency is not simply to suspend disease, but to remove the cause, on which it depends. It is equally adapted to all ages and all conditions of the system.

PREACHING.
A protracted meeting will commence in the Court House in this place on Friday night before the fourth Lordsday in this month. Meeting Saturday at 3 o'clock, and at night. On Lordsday half after 10 o'clock, 3 P. M., and at night. Elders L. H. Jamison, of Indianapolis, R. Faurrot, of Auburn, and J. B. New, expected to attend.

LAND CERTIFICATE LOST.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the proper officers in charge of the Wabash and Erie Canal Lands, for a new certificate for the east half of the south-east quarter of section 32, town 29, range 10 east, granted to Jesse Vermylen on the 1st May, 1835; the original one having been lost or destroyed.
J. H. McTAGGERT,
Adm'r Jesse Vermylen, deceased.
Abbots, Aug. 13, 1847.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Allen County, ss.
Allen Circuit Court, July Term, 1847.
Thomas Hamilton, vs. Daniel and Armand Hickman.
In Chancery.
NOTICE is hereby given said defendants, that the bill in this behalf has been duly filed in said court according to law; and that unless they appear before the Judges of said court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said county of Allen, on the second Monday of October next, to plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same as to them will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.
Moses Jenkinson, Compt'r Solicitor.
August 9, 1847.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Allen County, ss.
Allen Circuit Court, July Term, A. D., 1847.
Thomas Embrey, vs. James Embrey, William Embrey, Charles Embrey, Sanford Butler, Sarah Butler, Joseph Butler, Elizabeth Butler, and the unknown heirs of Sarah O'Neil, deceased, et al.
In Chancery.

It is ordered by the court, that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint be given said non-resident defendants, by publication thereof in a public newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said county of Allen, for the length of time provided by law, and that said defendants be notified that unless they appear before the Judges of said court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in said county on the 21st Monday of October next, to plead, answer or demur to said bill, he same as to them will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.
BRACKENRIDGE & JENKINSON, Sols for Clerk.
August 9, 1847.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Allen County, ss.
Allen Circuit Court, July Term, 1847.
John Whittaker, vs. David Patrick.
In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given said defendant, that the bill in this behalf has been duly filed in said court according to law; and that unless he appear before the Judges of said court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Ft. Wayne in said county of Allen, on the second Monday of October next to plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same as to him will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.
RANDALL & JENKINSON, Compt's Sols.
August 9, 1847.

HATS! HATS!—A few fashionable Nutria Hats will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York at retail; call at A. B. Miller, Niagara Store, and see for yourself.

SADDLES & BRIDLES.—A large stock of Saddles and Bridles, Carriage Whips, Cigars, Horse Collars, Stirrup Irons, &c., for sale low at the Niagara Store. N. B.—Quite a good Saddle and Bridle can be obtained for Only \$10 Dollars!!!

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—Including St. Croix, Brown and White Havana Sugar R. L. & A. Sturds double refined crushed do. Fine Old and Young Hyson Teas. Raisins, Nuts of all kinds, Fish, &c. Selling off fast at A. B. Miller's Niagara Store.

LADIES BONNETS.—Fans, and Parasols of all sorts and sizes, and some other strictly summer goods which will be sold at almost any price owing to the lateness of the season. Ladies wishing such articles cannot fail of getting bargains at A. B. Miller's Niagara Store.

YOU will find the cheapest and best TEA at the Farmers' Depot, CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

NEW Orleans, Havana, and Maple Sugar, any quantity for sale at CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

A LARGE assortment of Stone-ware for sale at the Farmers' Depot, CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A very large assortment including Men's, Gaiters, Calf and Kid Shoes, Ladies' fashionable New York City made G

